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EXAMINER

COULTER, KENNETH R

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2141

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/192,273

Applicant(s)

SELMANN, DOREE D.

Examiner

Kenneth R. Coulter

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 May 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 16, 18, 30, 33, 44, 46, and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being disclosed by Pardo (U.S. Pat. No. 6,266,539) (Telephone Docking Station for Personal Digital Assistant).

2.1 Regarding claim 16, Pardo discloses a PDA, comprising:

a memory for storing a list of phone features and phone policies therein

(Abstract; Figs. 7, 8, 12; col. 9, lines 2 - 20); and

software stored in the memory (col. 5, lines 12 – 18) for allowing a user to select and program user's personal phone features and phone policies within the PDA from the stored list of phone features and phone policies (Abstract; Figs. 7, 8, 12; col. 7, lines 60 - 67; col. 9, lines 2 - 20).

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2.2 Per claim 18, Pardo teaches that said software includes a feature/policy application program (API), said feature/policy API being used to interface the PDA with phone features and phone policies of the user (col. 7, lines 60 – 67 “TAPI (Telephony Application Programming Interface)”).

2.3 Regarding claims 30, 33, 44, 46, and 52, the rejection of claims 16 and 18 (paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 above) under 35 USC 102(e) applies fully.

3. Claims 16 – 18, 30 - 33, 44 – 46, and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kikinis et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,799,068) (Smart Phone Integration with Computer Systems).

3.1 Per claim 16, Kikinis teaches a PDA, comprising:

a memory for storing arranged information including phone features and phone policies (Fig. 13; col. 17, lines 30 – 35 “the user interface will query a user for input of one or more passwords, after successful entry of which the host will pass the input to microcontroller 1011 for comparison with the serial number and perhaps other codes accessed from the EEPROM 1031 in the bootstrap of the microPDA”; col. 8, lines 63 - 67); and

software stored in the memory (Fig. 13; col. 17, lines 30 – 35; col. 8, lines 63 - 67) for allowing a user to select and program the user’s personal phone features and

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phone policies within the PDA from the stored list of phone features and phone policies, at least one of the user's personal phone policies being used to implement at least one of the user's personal phone features in a telecommunication system (col. 10, lines 39 – 47; col. 12, lines 39 – 47 “Memory 1013 is preferably a nonvolatile device from 1 to 2 megabytes in this embodiment, and both **control routines for applications** and **data files are stored in this memory.**”).

3.2 Regarding claim 17, Kikinis discloses a PDA, comprising:

a memory for storing a list of phone features and phone policies therein (Figs. 9, 13, item 1013; col. 12, lines 39 – 47; col. 10, lines 39 – 47; col. 12, lines 39 – 47 “Memory 1013 is preferably a nonvolatile device from 1 to 2 megabytes in this embodiment, and both **control routines for applications** and **data files are stored in this memory.**”).); and

software stored in the memory (Fig. 13, item 1013; col. 17, lines 30 – 35; col. 8, lines 63 - 67) for allowing a user to program the user's personal phone features and phone policies within the PDA using the stored list of phone features and phone policies (col. 12, lines 39 – 47; col. 10, lines 39 - 47) wherein

the memory includes prestored identification data for the user, and said PDA further includes a security unit for verifying the identity of the user based on the prestored identification data (Fig. 13; col. 17, lines 30 – 35 “the user interface will query a user for input of one or more passwords, after successful entry of which the host will pass the input to microcontroller 1011 for comparison with the serial number and

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perhaps other codes accessed from the EEPROM 1031 in the bootstrap of the microPDA"; col. 8, lines 63 - 67).

3.3 Per claim 18, Kikinis teaches the PDA as defined in claim 16 wherein said software includes a feature/policy application program interface (API), said feature/policy API being used to interface the PDA with phone features and phone policies of the user (col. 6, lines 23 – 28 "PC workstation 21 in this embodiment has a Telephony **Application Programming Interface (TAPI)** that coordinates Windows applications running on the PC will call functions on the Smart Phone.").

3.4 Per claims 30 – 33, 44 – 46, and 52, the rejection of claims 16 – 18 under 35 USC 102(e) (paragraphs 3.1 – 3.3 above) applies fully.

4. Claims 16, 18, 30, 33, 44, 46, and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Graham (U.S. Provisional Pat. No. 60/098,187).

4.1 Per claim 16, Graham teaches a PDA, comprising:

a memory for storing arranged information including phone features and phone policies (Fig. 6; p. 5, paragraph 1; p. 1, paragraphs 1, 5); and

software stored in the memory (Fig. 6; p. 5, paragraph 1) for allowing a user to select and program the user's personal phone features and phone policies within the

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PDA from the stored list of phone features and phone policies, at least one of the user's personal phone policies being used to implement at least one of the user's personal phone features in a telecommunication system (Fig. 6; p. 5, paragraph 1; p. 1, paragraphs 1, 5).

Certain aspects of this **user interface and architecture can be added** to any Windows device wishing to become **more telephony enhanced** – from a user perspective. For example, a **Palm-sized PC can be equipped with the Call Slip interface (a single call slip) that *interacts* with a PBX phone** and the PC to show call information and control features on a docked device – **enhancing the capabilities of the phone** while tying into the network capabilities of the PC. Similarly, the same UI could be added to a sub-notebook device, or even in a somewhat adapted form, to a cellular phone. Across all of them would be a common architecture for delivering services and a **similar user experience**, if not identical due to physical constraints. (p. 5, paragraph 1).

4.2 Per claim 18, Graham teaches the PDA as defined in claim 16 wherein said software includes a feature/policy application program interface (API), said feature/policy API being used to interface the PDA with phone features and phone policies of the user (Fig. 6 “TAPI and Hermes Telephony Extensions”; p. 4, paragraph 1 “TAPI”).

4.3 Regarding claims 30, 33, 44, 46, and 52, the previous rejection under 35 USC 102(e) (paragraphs 4.1 – 4.2) applies fully.

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5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1 – 3, 5 - 11, 19 - 24, 34 – 38, 47, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Graham (U.S. Provisional Pat. No. 60/098,187) in view of Mattaway (U.S. Pat. No. 6,009,469) (Graphic User Interface for Internet Telephony Application).

6.1 Regarding claim 1, Graham discloses a method of operating a PDA, comprising the steps of:

arranging information within the PDA to correspond to at least one of first and second data sets, the first data set including phone features of a user, at least one of the phone features being set up in a telecommunication system for the user, the second data set including phone policies (*phone numbers and phone line numbers*) of the user, at least one of the phone policies being used for implementing the at least one of the phone features (Fig. 6 “Settings” “Third Party Application” “Address Book”);

“The Hermes Call Slip Architecture provides a means for software developers, including Microsoft, OEMs, Telcos and other 3rd parties to easily add to and **extend the capabilities of a telephone device** with a graphical user interface. The user-interface abstracts and exposes line management and call control features in a single user interface element that is state-smart so it can present different options when the telephone is in different states, such as ringing, receiving Caller ID information, Caller ID on Call Waiting,

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etc. *Provides* users with a **standardized graphical interface to common line management and call control features** such as Caller ID, Caller ID/Call Waiting, call duration, etc. as well as providing an architecture for developing and delivering new line or call control features as part of the standardized experience. New features fit in visually and functionally." (p. 1, paragraph 1).

Certain aspects of this **user interface and architecture can be added** to any Windows device wishing to become **more telephony enhanced** – from a user perspective. For example, a **Palm-sized PC can be equipped with the Call Slip interface (a single call slip) that interacts with a PBX phone** and the PC to show call information and control features on a docked device – **enhancing the capabilities of the phone** while tying into the network capabilities of the PC. Similarly, the same UI could be added to a sub-notebook device, or even in a somewhat adapted form, to a cellular phone. Across all of them would be a common architecture for delivering services and a **similar user experience**, if not identical due to physical constraints. (p. 5, paragraph 1).

downloading at least a portion of the arranged information to a phone device, the arranged information including the at least one of the features and the at least one of the policies (p. 1, paragraph 1 (see above)).

For example, a **Palm-sized PC can be equipped with the Call Slip interface (a single call slip) that interacts with a PBX phone** and the PC to show call information and control features on a docked device – **enhancing the capabilities of the phone** while tying into the network capabilities of the PC. (p. 5, paragraph 1)

However, Graham does not explicitly disclose downloading at least a portion of the arranged information to an **Internet Protocol (IP)** phone device.

Graham does disclose that "this architectural flexibility extends beyond architectural nuances (differences in central office switching hardware and configurations) to allowing

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us to **support different underlying network infrastructures**. For example PSTN vs. ISDN, or even moving to **full IP solution**. In each case, we would want similar or the same presentation to the user for a specific feature, but would be able to write different underlying drivers to implement those features appropriate to the specific network.” (p. 1, paragraph 4).

Mattaway discloses control information downloaded to an IP phone device (Fig. 1, item 12; col. 5, lines 49 – 51 “The input device 18 may alternatively include connections to other computer systems to **receive** the input commands and **data** therefrom.”).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the IP phone device of Mattaway in Graham because Graham explicitly states supporting “different underlying network infrastructures” and that a “full IP solution” can be implemented.

6.2 Per claim 2, Graham teaches that said arranging step includes the steps of:

storing a list of predetermined phone features in the PDA (Fig. 6 “Settings” “Third Party Application” “Address Book”; p. 9, paragraph 1 “Telephone Features – The Hermes Phone Manager”); and

selecting, in the PDA, certain phone features from the list of predetermined phone features to arrange the information (p. 5, paragraph 1; p. 1, paragraph 5).

6.3 Regarding claim 3, Graham discloses that said operating steps includes the step of:

synchronizing the PDA with the IP phone device (p. 5, paragraph 1 "Palm-sized PC ... **interacts** with a PBX phone ...").

6.4 Regarding claim 5, Graham discloses that said operating step includes the step of:

receiving and initiating calls through the IP phone device according to the arranged information from said arranging step (Fig. 6; p. 5, paragraph 1; p. 1, paragraphs 1, 5).

6.5 Per claim 6, Graham teaches the step:

modifying the arranged information of said arranging step (Fig. 6; p. 5, paragraph 1; p. 1, paragraphs 1, 5).

6.6 Regarding claim 7, Graham discloses that in said arranging step, the PDA includes a phone application program interface (API) for interfacing the PDA with phone functionality of the IP phone device (Fig. 6 "TAPI and Hermes Telephony Extensions"; p. 4, paragraph 1 "TAPI").

6.7 Per claim 8, Graham teaches that in said arranging step, the PDA includes a feature/policy application program interface (API) for interfacing the PDA with the phone features and phone policies of the user (Fig. 6 "TAPI and Hermes Telephony Extensions"; p. 4, paragraph 1 "TAPI").

6.8 Regarding claim 9, Graham discloses the method as defined in claim 1 further comprising the step of:

connecting the PDA to a PBX via the phone device (p. 5, paragraph 1).

a Palm-sized PC can be equipped with the Call Slip interface (a single call slip) that interacts with a PBX phone and the PC to show call information and control features on a docked device – **enhancing the capabilities of the phone** while tying into the network capabilities of the PC.

6.9 Regarding claim 10, Graham discloses a method of operating a PDA, comprising the steps of:

arranging information within the PDA to correspond to at least one of a first and second data sets, the first data set including phone features of a user, at least one of the phone features being set up in a telecommunication system for a particular phone number, the second data set including phone policies of the user, at least one of the phone policies being used for implementing the at least one of the phone features (Fig. 6; p. 5, paragraph 1; p. 1, paragraph 1; p. 9, paragraph 1); and

transferring the arranged information to a PBX (Fig. 6; p. 1, paragraph 1; p. 4, paragraph 2; p. 5, paragraph 1).

Certain aspects of this **user interface and architecture can be added** to any Windows device wishing to become **more telephony enhanced** – from a user perspective. For example, **a Palm-sized PC can be equipped with the Call Slip interface (a single call slip) that interacts with a PBX phone** and the PC to show call information and control features on a docked device – **enhancing the capabilities of the phone** while tying into the network capabilities of the PC. Similarly, the same UI could be added to a sub-notebook device, or even in a somewhat adapted form, to a cellular phone. Across all of them would be a

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common architecture for delivering services and a **similar user experience**, if not identical due to physical constraints. (p. 5, paragraph 1).

However, Graham does not explicitly disclose that the PBX is an IP-PBX (Internet Protocol-Public Branch Exchange).

Mattaway discloses an equivalent to the IP-PBX (Fig. 1, items 24, 26; col. 12, lines 23 - 28).

Examiner notes that an "IP-PBX is a **known** switch system that controls phone operations and associated devices, with an application program interface (API) which allows the functionality and settings of the IP-PBX to be accessible from the Internet 100 by devices including the PDA 10, the IP phone 40, etc." (see p. 4, line 33 through p. 5, line 1 of the specification).

Graham does disclose that "this architectural flexibility extends beyond architectural nuances (differences in central office switching hardware and configurations) to allowing us to **support different underlying network infrastructures**. For example PSTN vs. ISDN, or even moving to **full IP solution**. In each case, we would want similar or the same presentation to the user for a specific feature, but would be able to write different underlying drivers to implement those features appropriate to the specific network." (p. 1, paragraph 4).

The "full IP solution" would certainly include the **known** IP-PBX as disclosed in specification of the present Application.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the switching device (IP-PBX) of Mattaway in Graham because Graham

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explicitly states supporting “different underlying network infrastructures” and that a “full IP solution” can be implemented.

6.10 Regarding claim 11, Graham discloses that said transferring step includes the step of connecting the PDA to the **PBX** through the Internet (Fig. 6; p. 5, paragraph 1; p. 1, paragraphs 1, 5).

The reasoning for implementing a PBX instead of an IP-PBX is given above in the rejection of claim 10.

6.11 Per claims 19 - 24, 34 – 38, 47, and 48, the rejection of claims 1 – 3, 5 – 11 (paragraphs 6.1 – 6.10 above) applies fully.

7. Claims 4, 12, 25, 26, 39, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Graham (U.S. Provisional Pat. No. 60/098,187) in view of Mattaway (U.S. Pat. No. 6,009,469) and Kikinis et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,799,068).

7.1 Regarding claims 4 and 12, Graham teaches a method of operating a PDA, comprising the steps of:

arranging information with the PDA to correspond to at least a first and a second data set, the first data set including phone features of a user, the second data set

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including phone policies of the user (Fig. 6; p. 5, paragraph 1; p. 1, paragraph 1; p. 9, paragraph 1);

transferring the arranged information to a PBX (Fig. 6; p. 1, paragraph 1; p. 4, paragraph 2; p. 5, paragraph 1).

Certain aspects of this **user interface and architecture can be added** to any Windows device wishing to become **more telephony enhanced** – from a user perspective. For example, a **Palm-sized PC can be equipped with the Call Slip interface (a single call slip) that *interacts* with a PBX phone** and the PC to show call information and control features on a docked device – **enhancing the capabilities of the phone** while tying into the network capabilities of the PC. Similarly, the same UI could be added to a sub-notebook device, or even in a somewhat adapted form, to a cellular phone. Across all of them would be a common architecture for delivering services and a **similar user experience**, if not identical due to physical constraints. (p. 5, paragraph 1).

However, Graham does not explicitly disclose that the PBX is an IP-PBX (Internet Protocol-Public Branch Exchange).

Mattaway discloses an equivalent to the IP-PBX (Fig. 1, items 24, 26; col. 12, lines 23 - 28).

Examiner notes that an “IP-PBX is a **known** switch system that controls phone operations and associated devices, with an application program interface (API) which allows the functionality and settings of the IP-PBX to be accessible from the Internet 100 by devices including the PDA 10, the IP phone 40, etc.” (see p. 4, line 33 through p. 5, line 1 of the specification).

Graham does disclose that “this architectural flexibility extends beyond architectural nuances (differences in central office switching hardware and configurations) to allowing

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us to **support different underlying network infrastructures**. For example PSTN vs. ISDN, or even moving to **full IP solution**. In each case, we would want similar or the same presentation to the user for a specific feature, but would be able to write different underlying drivers to implement those features appropriate to the specific network." (p. 1, paragraph 4).

The "full IP solution" would certainly include the "known IP-PBX" as disclosed in specification of the present Application.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the switching device (IP-PBX) of Mattaway in Graham because Graham explicitly states supporting "different underlying network infrastructures" and that a "full IP solution" can be implemented.

In addition, Graham does not explicitly teach the steps of

 prestoring identification data of the user in the PDA; and

 verifying, before said arranging step, the identity of a current user of the PDA based on the prestored identification data.

Graham does disclose "Multi-User Capability" wherein "the user can select a different user's message center by touching the user name field at the top of the screen. A menu of user names will appear. Touching a name on this menu will navigate to the selected user's message center." (p. 19, paragraph 5).

Kikinis discloses the steps of:

prestoring identification data of the user in the PDA (Fig. 13; col. 17, lines 30 – 35 “the user interface will query a user for input of one or more passwords, after successful entry of which the host will pass the input to microcontroller 1011 for comparison with the serial number and perhaps other codes accessed from the EEPROM 1031 in the bootstrap of the microPDA”; col. 8, lines 63 - 67).

verifying, before said arranging step, the identity of a current user of the PDA based on the prestored identification data (col. 17, lines 30 – 35; col. 8, lines 63 - 67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the identification system of Kikinis in Graham because the users of the Graham system would want to secure their message center data that could possibly be viewed by other users.

7.2 Per claims 25, 26, 39, and 40, the rejection of claims 4 and 12 under 35 USC 102 (paragraph 7.1 above) applies fully.

8. Claims 13 – 15, 27 – 29, 41 – 43, and 49 – 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,799,068) in view of Graham (U.S. Provisional Pat. No. 60/098,187).

8.1 Regarding claim 13, Kikinis discloses a method of operating a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), comprising the steps of:

storing at least first and second data sets within the PDA, the first data set including phone features of a plurality of *user scenarios*, the second data set including phone policies of the plurality of *user scenarios* (col. 18, lines 1 – 8; Fig. 13, item 1013; col. 12, lines 25 – 47; col. 21, lines 5 - 25);

Another useful feature in host/microPDA communication is a means for a user to select and compose a mix of executable program files for downloading to a microPDA, either replacing or supplementing those executable routines already resident. **A user can have several different program lists for downloading as a batch, conveniently configuring the applicability of a microPDA among a wide variety of expected work environments** (col. 18, lines 1 – 8).

col. 12, lines 25 – 47 “Memory 1013 is preferably a nonvolatile device from 1 to 2 megabytes in this embodiment, and both **control routines for applications** and **data files are stored in this memory.**” (col. 12, lines 25 – 47).

displaying phone configurations in a telecommunication system based on said at least one of first and second data sets stored within the PDA (Figs. 9, 21; col. 32, lines 5 - 25).

However, Kikinis does not explicitly disclose storage of phone features and/or phone policies for a *plurality of users*.

Graham does disclose “Multi-User Capability” wherein “the user can select a different user’s message center by touching the user name field at the top of the screen. A menu of user names will appear. Touching a name on this menu will navigate to the selected user’s message center.” (p. 19, paragraph 5).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the multi-user capability of Graham in the invention of Kikinis; because the downloading of executable program files yielding "several different program lists" on the microPDA of Kikinis would enable the invention of Kikinis to be used by multiple individuals or an administrator.

8.2 Per claim 14, Kikinis teaches the method defined in claim 13 further comprising the steps of:

prestoring identification data of a **verifier** within the PDA (Fig. 13; col. 17, lines 30 – 35 "the user interface will query a user for input of one or more **passwords**, after successful entry of which the host will pass the input to microcontroller 1011 for comparison with the **serial number and perhaps other codes accessed form the EEPROM 1031** in the bootstrap of the microPDA"; col. 18, lines 63 - 67); and

verifying the identity of a current **verifier** based on the prestored identification data (col. 17, lines 30 – 35; col. 18, lines 63 - 67).

8.3 Regarding claim 15, Kikinis discloses the method as defined in claim 13 further comprising **at least one of** the following steps:

deleting certain phone features and phone policies from the phone features and phone policies stored within the PDA (col. 19, lines 5 – 14 "**demo copy** of an application" "the software is transferable between a family of keyed microPDAs, or has the ability of '**unlock**' **only a limited number of times.**");

modifying the phone features and phone policies stored within the PDA (col. 19, lines 5 - 14); and

selecting certain phone features and phone policies from the phone features and phone policies stored within the PDA (Fig. 9; col. 10, lines 39 - 47).

8.4 Per claims 27 – 29, 41 – 43, and 49 – 51, the rejection of claims 13 – 15 under 35 USC 103 (paragraphs 8.1 – 8.3 above) applies fully.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 7/11/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With regard to independent claim 16, Applicant argues that Pardo does not suggest “at least one of the user's personal phone policies being used to implement at least one of the user's personal phone features in a telecommunication system.”

Examiner disagrees.

The telecommunication system of Pardo includes the telephone docking station.

With regard to independent claim 16, Applicant argues that the “serial number”; “perhaps other codes”; and “control routines for applications and data files” of Kikinis do not teach “phone features and policies.”

Examiner disagrees.

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As seen in Figure 9, Kikinis discloses plug-in modules that represent “phone features and policies.”

With regard to independent claim 16, Applicant argues that Graham does not disclose “at least one of the user’s personal phone policies being used to implement at least one of the user’s personal phone features in a telecommunication system.”

Examiner disagrees.

The telecommunication system of Graham includes the Palm-sized PC, PBX phone and PC.

With regard to independent claim 1, Applicant argues that Mattaway fails to teach or suggest “downloading at least a portion of the arranged information to an internet protocol phone device.”

Examiner disagrees.

As stated in the rejection of claim 1, Mattaway discloses control information downloaded to an IP phone device (Fig. 1, item 12; col. 5, lines 49 – 51 “The input device 18 may alternatively include connections to other computer systems to **receive** the input commands and **data** therefrom.”).

With regard to claims 4 and 12, Applicant argues that Graham does not teach “transferring the arranged information to an Internet Protocol-Public Branch Exchange.”

Examiner disagrees.

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Graham states that a “palm-sized PC can be equipped with the Call Slip interface that interacts with a PBX phone and PC to show call information and control features on a docked device – **enhancing the capabilities of the phone while tying in to the network capabilities of the PC.**” (page 5, paragraph 1).

With regard to claims 25 and 26, Applicant argues that Graham does not teach “at least one of the user’s personal phone policies being used to implement at least one of the user’s personal phone features in a telecommunication system.”

Examiner disagrees.

The telecommunication system of Graham includes the Palm-sized PC, PBX phone and PC.

With regard to claim 13, Applicant argues that there is no motivation or suggestion to combine the teachings of Graham and Kikinis.

Examiner disagrees.

Graham discloses “Multi-User Capability” (p. 19, paragraph 5), which suggests the storage of phone features and phone policies for a plurality of users.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

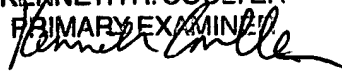
11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenneth R. Coulter whose telephone number is 571 272-3879. The examiner can normally be reached on 5 4 9.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KENNETH R. COULTER
PRIMARY EXAMINER



krc